



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 04 Issue: 12 Dec 2023
<https://cajlpcentralasianstudies.org>

Semantic Field in Uzbek Linguistics: Analysis of Research Studies

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Received 4th Oct 2023, Accepted 5th Nov 2023, Online 2nd Dec 2023

ABSTRACT

Studying the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a semantic field and the fact that it is composed of specific meaningful fields, the internal structure of these meaningful fields, the mutual relationship of units, and the organic connection of fields is one of the issues facing modern linguistics. It remains one of the important issues to study such issues as the content fields of the Uzbek language lexicon, the internal structure of these fields and the mutual relationship of structural units, and the organic connection of different fields. The study of these issues allows to fully illuminate the relationship of the lexicon of the Uzbek language to the objective world system.

KEYWORDS: Semantic field, lexical units, semantic signs, hyperseme, periphery, units, invariant, core.

Introduction. SF is a hierarchical association of words that reflects a certain semantic circle in the language and acquires a type of content. The structure of the semantic field is as follows: The core field is represented by a hyperseme (higher order). Hyperseme is a higher-order semantic component that provides a semantic expansion of the field around itself. The center of the field consists of units having a common differential meaning with an integral core. Periphery has a contextual meaning, and the field is the units that are far away from the core in terms of content.

Theoretical analysis. Based on the theory of the semantic field in physics, the concept of field appeared in linguistics in the 20th century. The concept of field first appeared in physics and means the space in which a physical phenomenon occurs. In linguistics, the term field is used to refer to a system of linguistic and non-linguistic tools that are united and interact on the basis of a common (invariant) meaning.

Methods and analysis. As in all areas of the language, the lexicon as a system is studied as paradigmatic, syntagmatic and hierarchical lexical units. Members belonging to the same paradigm have a common (unifying) sign, and in addition, each of them has special signs that differ from each other. Having special (distinctive) signs allows the members of the paradigm to be in conflict with each other and to live in the language system as a separate unit. This, in turn, consists of a set of contradictory symbols, members of the paradigm united under a common symbol. It can be concluded that each member of the paradigm has a specific structure.

The issue of grouping of lexemes on the basis of their lexical meaning, their relationship with each other and with other words has attracted the attention of linguists since time immemorial. For example, Uzbek scientists Prof. H. Ne'matov and R. Rasulov's monograph entitled "Basics of System Lexicology of the Uzbek Language" consistently describe lexeme, nomeme, sememe, lexical meaning, subject groups of lexemes, and content groups of lexemes., scientific definitions are given; attempts were made to reveal the similarity (paradigmatic), step (hierarchical) and sequential (syntagmatic) relationships between language units. H. Ne'matov and R. Rasulov emphasized: "The system is studied as lexical systems in which each field (profession, ceremony, tradition, names of people, place names, scientific terms) is named separately in lexicology. Each field has its own lexemes, synonymous and antonymous lines, MGL (meaningful groups of lexemes), TGL (thematic groups and areas of lexemes). They are each to one separately, relatively independent systems as will be considered"¹. According to Prof. E. Begmatov, systematicity in the lexicon is not as obvious as in other levels of the language². Lexical units are much more numerous than phonemes and morphemes and have periodic instability. Therefore, it is not possible to identify and research the lexicon in its entirety. Nevertheless, there are certain methods and methods of scientific classification of the lexical system. On the basis of what has been said, it can be concluded that the study of the thematic areas of lexemes, meaningful groups and groups of lexemes, and the spiritual relations between them constitutes one of the promising directions of the lexicology of the Uzbek language. It is related to the semantic theory of detailed research of lexical units included in the scope of one topic, determination of their linguistic signs and creation of dictionaries and glossaries for various purposes. Examples of this are the dictionaries dedicated to phrasemes and homonyms by Sh. Rakhmatullayev, synonyms by A. Hojiyev, antonyms by the authors' group, paremiological units by H. Berdiyorova, R. Rasulov, etc. In these dictionaries, their paradigmatic and syntagmatic features are revealed based on the internal and external relations of lexemes. For example, prof. Sh. Rakhmatullayev made reasonable conclusions about the semantic nature of phrases, internal syntactic construction, paradigmatic forms, syntactic environment and variation. We can say that these, in turn, together with other scientific views served as an impetus for the development of the third direction of systemic structural linguistics. On the basis of the theory of the semantic field, carrying out separate scientific and research works in different fields began mainly in the 70s and 80s.

In this regard, the lexicology of the Uzbek language has moved from the descriptive stage to a new theoretical stage. This stage is characterized by studying the lexicon as a whole system consisting of certain semantic groups, relations of certain meaning elements. In traditional linguistics, the main attention is paid to the main types of relations (homonym, synonym, antonym) on the inside and outside of lexemes, as a result of scientific research in the system-structural direction, hyponymy (gender-species), partonymy of spiritual relations (whole-piece), graduonimia (leveling), hierarchonimia (stepping) are being revealed.

In Uzbek linguistics, I. Kochkortoyev's word and its semantic valence, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, R. Yunusov, Rano Sayfullayeva's lexeme, semema, semes, R. Rasulov's state verbs, Sh. M. Iskandarov's microfield of person in nouns, N.R. Nishanova's analysis of the field of lexemes with the "animal" archetype, S. Kh. Muhamedova's semantics of action verbs, H. Tojimatov's work on qualitative semantics, and other scientific studies. Sh. Safarov and M. Mirtojiyev took the semantics and semasiology of the Uzbek language to a new level. As the main issue of semantics, it is necessary to note the phenomena related to the lexical meaning and its development. The semantic field has a special place in the development of computer lexicography. Basing

¹ Ne'matov H, Rasulov, R. O'zbek tili sistem leksikologiya asoslari. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1995.

² Begmatov , E. Current Uzbek _ literary of the language lexicon layers . - Tashkent: Science, 1985 .

on the semantic field theory in the thesaurus of terms allows quick and easy mastering of concepts related to the field³. Researching the semantic fields of words in Uzbek linguistics was an unknown and unexplored field until the 80s of the last century. Only by extracting words from a certain semantic field, it was approached in other directions of semasiology. Due to the efforts of linguists, the study of the semantic fields of words on a linguistic basis entered Uzbek linguistics only from the 90s of the 20th century.

Discussion. If we analyze the opinions about the semantic field by interpreting concepts such as sema, semema, the terms semema and lexical meaning mean the same concept. Semema does not consist of an indivisible unit, but has a structural member. R. Yunusov, Sh. Khojayeva mention this element of lexical meaning as sema. The word in the lexical unit state is used as lexeme, the lexical meaning is semema, the components of the lexical meaning are used as sema. In each national language, lexemes are gathered and clustered in one place based on certain rules. In the process of historical development of the language, these lexical-semantic groups constantly change in terms of quality and quantity. The boundary of the field and its structure have been interpreted differently by linguists.

Although researchers E. Begmatov and Ya. I. Avlokhlov studied the term "area" in their research, they widely used the terms scope and units instead of this term. Researchers used this term as a translation of the Russian word "prostranstvo"⁴.

In her dissertation on the development of the socio-political lexicon of the Uzbek language, the researcher A.Kh. Torakhojaeva explained the interaction between the theory of the field and the socio-political lexicon, analyzed the lexical-semantic features of the micro-field of state administration and the micro-field of socio-political relations. In general, the thesis divides the semantic field of socio-political lexemes into micro-fields such as state administration and socio-political relations. These microfields, in turn, were analyzed into lexical-semantic groups. According to the scientist, the lexical units united on the basis of the socio-political archiseme form a single field, and the "social-political integral scheme" participates in the scheme of all lexemes belonging to this field. This repeating pattern in each field member allows combining these lexemes into a single field. The division of socio-political lexical units into certain LSGs (lexical-semantic groups) is based on component analysis, in which attention is paid not to individual words, but to LSGs in their entirety, and it is the meaning of individual words. allows to determine its size, its semantic features that appear in all cases⁵.

In Uzbek linguistics, the concept of field has been widely used as a term since the 80s in the study of words in the lexical system of the language. In recent years, in modern linguistics, the concept of field has become widespread in the study of words in the lexical system of the language. The field concept originated in semasiology and is being researched in modern linguistics as separate language fields and the general character field of the whole language. It has been proven that it passes through its multi-level peripheral zones.

³ Kholmanova ZT Semantic field and semantic net opportunities. Computer Linguistics : problems , solutions , perspectives. International scientific and practical conference. Vol. 1 no. 01. 2022. - B.37-43

⁴ Begmatov E., Avlokhlov Ya. Microscope of Uzbek onomastics //Linguistic analysis of the Uzbek language and ... NDA. - Tashkent , 2005. - 26 p .

⁵ Torakhojaeva A. X. _ The development of the *socio - political lexicon* of the Uzbek language in the conditions of independence : Philology. science. name ... diss. autoref. - Tashkent, 2012

Uzbek scientists U. Sanakulov and G'. In their article, the Nuraliyevs described the structure of the field as follows:

The field connects these inventory elements with each other with system relations;

The elements that make up the field have a semantic commonality and perform the same function in the language;

The field combines elements belonging to one word group (one type) and different word groups;

The area consists of organizational parts - no less than two micro-areas;

The field has a vertical and horizontal association. Vertical association is the structure of microfields, horizontal association is the interaction of microfields;

The field is divided into core and distant (peripheral) constituents. The core unites around the dominant component;

The nuclear constituent acts as a field in the same state, several frequencies are compared with other constituents and are significant for this field;

There is a distribution between the core and the periphery (outer part), half of the functions performed by the field fall on the core and half on the periphery;

The border between the core and the periphery disappears. A field constituent can belong to a single field core. Equal areas are partially overlapped and form a transition zone. This situation is the field law in the language system.

In addition, according to scientists, the field concept of language has a number of features:

1. Field conception has an understandable power;
2. Has methodological value;
3. Within the framework of the field method, practical studies are based on associations in the language system, that is, the field principle is used in the analysis of language features and categories, its lexical meaning.

Studying language as a field helps to understand the dialectical relationship between the world, consciousness and language on a scientific basis, to create ideographic dictionaries, to fully understand the main collection of lexical combinations used in a certain field by language owners, to use the most necessary of them in the process of communication. in application, it helps to connect lexical compounds with each other in terms of content⁶.

One of the methods of systematic research of language phenomena is to create a lexical-semantic principle. Later, linguists began to call this phenomenon "field"⁷. It can be seen from the creation of several studies that the study of lexemes as a semantic field entered Uzbek linguistics in the 90s of the last century.

⁶ U. Sanakulov, G. Nuraliev. About the field term used in the study of words as a lexical system by separating them into groups. - Foreign philology #3, 2020. - B.9-14.

⁷ Ipsen G. Der neue Sprachbegriff// Zeitschrift fur Deutschunde.

Sh.M. In Iskanderova's doctoral thesis on the microfield of personality in horses, "unification of semes into one archiseme, grouping under different integral semes and differentiation of differential semes" is reflected⁸. In M.Shokirova's dissertation, dedicated to the study of sports-sympathetic units, the internal divisions, speech realizations, and linguistic-cultural features of the words and integral compounds that make up the universal lexicon of "sport"-related words, and general thoughts about the theory of the field are given⁹. Researcher A. Rasulova in her dissertation "Condition and barrier field of the Uzbek language" studies the units representing the relationship of condition and barrier as a field, uncovering their integral and differential signs, identifying the linguistic units that make up the field, their scientific justification, etc. objectives are set and researched¹⁰.

Conclusion. In these dissertations, lexeme schemes are consistently researched into a core, divided into a semantic group, a thematic group based on various integral schemes, and characterized based on differential schemes. The term "field" is usually thought of as a collection of units in a language. The theoretical approach to the concept of "field" was initially reflected in the works of English scientists. By them, groups were united on the basis of common meaning or differentiated according to their common tasks. If we approach on the basis of such views, systematization is manifested in a unique way in various disciplines. In linguistics, the concept of "field" is applied to the lexical units, which are gathered in one field with a common meaning of lexemes on a certain topic, and are distinguished by their general and specific aspects.

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⁸ Iskandarova. Lexicon of the Uzbek language substantive field as learn (person microfield). Philol. Science. Dr. _ ... diss . afterref . - Tashkent . 1999

⁹ M. Shokirova . Uzbek similar to "sport" in the language of units structural-semantic research _ - Philology fal.doc ... disser . - Fergana , 2020.

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